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## BOOK REVIEWS.

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OUTLINE OF THE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. Second Edition. By Joseph H. Long, Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Co. 1911.

This account of the Federal courts is based upon a course of lectures given by the author in the School of Law of Washington and Lee University. It is a neglected subject and the law student usually finds it difficult to obtain a clear idea of the distribution of Federal jurisdiction. Works on Federal practice are generally too technical, while Kent's Commentaries, which were once relied on for this information, have, upon this topic, been rendered obsolete by recent Congressional action. The work is therefore most timely, particularly when one takes into account the important changes effected by the Judicial Code of 1911, which went into effect this year. The book is divided into two parts, the first containing a brief but fairly comprehensive description of the judicial power of the United States, its distribution among the various Federal courts, the courts themselves and Federal Reports and Statutes. When one takes into consideration the complexity of the subject it will be found that the author has succeeded remarkably well in presenting the salient problems connected with the administration of justice in the courts of the United States. The subject of procedure is omitted, as outside the scope of the work, but it would have been an advantage to the student if some further information had been given upon the subject of admiralty and bankruptcy, at least in outline.

The second part of the work contains the much discussed Act of Congress of March 3, 1911, known as the Judicial Code. Every lawyer who expects to practice in the Federal courts must have some knowledge of this statute. The references given in this volume to the old sections of the Revised Statutes and to Federal Statutes Annotated will be found very helpful.

L. H.

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THE REFORM OF LEGAL PROCEDURE. By Moorfield Storey. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1911.

This volume contains a series of addresses upon a topic of perennial interest, delivered before the Yale Law School, in the Storrs' lecture series for 1911. Starting with the thesis that there exists at present a profound discontent with the administration of both criminal and civil law, particularly in the delay of cases, the writer discusses some of the causes which lead to the failure of American courts to render prompt and efficient justice and offers some suggestions based on his own experience as a practitioner. It is suggested that the true solution of the problem depends largely upon the adoption of higher standards of professional conduct and of a more sensitive professional conscience; that the judges should be more carefully chosen, given more power and larger salaries; that litigation itself should be reduced by scientific legislation looking toward the removal of causes of litigation, particularly in tort cases; that concerted efforts should be made to prevent crude legislation. To such truisms we may cordially assent, and yet search in vain for a concrete program of reform in procedure, which the title of the lecture course would lead us to expect. But it is the habit of distinguished practitioners in lecturing to law students to underestimate the intelligence of their audience, and to deal in commonplaces rather than with the technical problems with which their experience should make them familiar.

In this volume the criticism of the legal profession, and the antiquated procedure for which the profession is, after all, mainly responsible, is